SOUTH AMERICA.

Action of the Panama Con. stituent Assembly.

Condition of the Districts Shaken by the Earthquake.

Timpeachment of the Chilean Supreme Court.

The steamer Guiding Star, Captain E. Howes from Aspinwall, October 3, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings a long list of passengers, among whom are Captain E. S. Fast, J. L. Porter, E. Miles, Lieutenant C. Williams and J. E. Beil, all of the United States army.

On October 10 Mr. E. Ormsby, one of the first cabin passengers, died. His widow arrived in the Guiding

COLOMBIA.

The Constituent Assembly Convened-It Asumes the Sovereignty-Provisional Laws Passed-Minister Caldwell.

PANAMA, Oct. 3, 1868. Our Constituent Assembly met yesterday for the purpose of framing a new constitution and making laws for the administration of the provisional government. This constitution will, when framed last probably from six weeks to six months, and then the bottom will drop out. The members of the Assembly have all been elected by the Provisiona President except one, and he was sum-marily kicked out. No representatives have arrived yet from Cheriqui, and news from that warlike department is anxiously After installation the Assempassed a decree assuming to itself the sovereignty until a new constitution be proclaimed. It delegates to the acting President, Correoso, the exercise of the executive power, and gives him full authority to dictate such injusted as he may deem necessary for the preservation of public order, &c. It recognizes the provisional government and promises to obey and compily with the national constitution and laws, and the constitution and laws of the State with the changes made therein by the provisional government. It promises in no way to contribute to the disturbance of public order and to mix in no way in any revolution against the government established by the law twelve of 1898. Individuals already banished by the provisional government who hold any military rank are to be struck from the army list, and the same with those who may in future take any steps against the government. Individuals banished by the provisional government cannot return for two years, or if they do they shall be subject to imprisonment until the term expires. Any expenses incurred in quelling revolutions will be charged to the revolutionists or those who may in any way assist them. ed. It delegates to the acting President, Correoso,

the revolutionists or those who may in any way assist them.

There is a perfect dearth of news here since the sailing of last steamer, both local and foreign.
Colonel Caldwell, United States Minister to Bolivia, sailed hence on the 1st for his destination.

Señor A. R. Vidal has been appointed Consul for Bolivia at this port.
Baleveri, the assassin of Mr. Parker, still lives.
Colonel Church, of the Herald staff, arrived here recently, after an arduous trip across the Cordilleras from buenos Ayres over Bolivia to the Pacific, and returns to New York in a few days.

R. J. Finney, a native of Dublin, a druggist here, died yesterday of fever.

The United States ship Gettysburg arrived at Asplinwall from Hayti on the 30th September, to relieve the Saco, which sails to-day for Key West.

The steamship Parkersburg, overdue three days, from Central America, is not yet in.

PERU.

Condition of the Country after the Earth quake-General Destitution-Action of the Government-Financial Measures of Relief-Death of an American Merchant-Yellow Fever Again-Attempt at Revolution in Bo-

LIMA, Sept. 22, 1868. The condition of affairs in the South, though greatly ameliorated, still continues very distressing. Shocks of earthquake are experienced with great frequency, and although these do not cause any further damage, yet the terror and dismay excited by them retains the unfortunate people in a truly pitia-ble state. However, the general prostration immemonth ago has in a measure disappeared, and aided vivors are busily engaged in constructing tempo rary habitations and taking every possible step to Although Arequips has been three times ruined by by similar calamities since its foundation and has lost 6,000 houses, yet its inhabitants propose rebuilding it upon its former site innuenced no doubt by the love which they bear to their birthplace and by the equally strong motives of possession and interest. The houses will be gene rally constructed of wood, since that material is fa less liable to destruction in these catastrophes, and proposals have even been made to foundries here for the building of iron houses to be erected in building of iron houses to be erected in the ruined city. It is the opinion of practical men in Lima that edifices of that description can be constructed in Peru for the same price as wooden buildings, owing to the great cost of lumber in this coun try. No further particulars of moment have been received in addition to those already communicated to the BERALD; but the extent and effects of the calamity can hardly yet be correctly real ized. Apart from the damage and ruin in-flicted upon the large cities which have been totally destroyed, the fertile wine growing dis trict of Moquequa has suffered most, the extensive stores of wine and spirits having been broken to pieces by the shock. A gentleman com-missioned by the government proceeds to New York

The idea, originated by Vavarico, of establish ing a bank of hypothecation, to be founded by the gov ernment, is gaining ground. This institution, by lend ing money to the ruined farmers and land owners a a low rate of interest, and taking the property itself as security, would be of immense benefit to those who are anxious to redeem their losses and recommence their labors, but are only deterred from the want of means. Congress is busily engaged in discussing the bill presented for this purpose, but it is to be icared that the inevitable routine of red tape will delay the consummation of the project. Balta has expressed himself strongly in favor of the scheme, but as the executive, is, of course, anable to take any initiatory steps in the matter. On the 18th instant the government despatched a steamer laden with the most necessary articles for the rehelf of the South to that section of the republic. The people have been and are being liberally supplied by frieir neighbors with provisions of every description, and consequently that want has been fully satisfied, hence the stores conveyed by the vesser referred to consist of agricultural implements, humber and cavvas, which will be immediately used for the protection of the houseless, while every effort is being made to retainful the ruined districts. The commission named by the government to distribute these articles is composed of very competent persons and is another proof of the great good sense evinced by President Baita and his Ministers since their assumption of the supreme power. Engineers have been despatched to the south to instantily comas security, would be of immense benefit to those evinced by Freshert Batta and his Ministers since their assumption of the supreme power. Engineers have been despatched to the south to instantly commence the work of repair. Mr. John W. Nystrom, well known in the United States for his engineering and scientific attainments, has been appointed engineer of the first class and will immediately proceed to render very effectual assistance in the desoluted sections.

The conduct of the Minister of Justice, who is in nerson directing the efforts of the government in the

by this steamer to purchase large quantities of barstaves in order that the crop now approaching

maturity may not be entirely lost.

The conduct of the Minister of Justice, who is in person directing the efforts of the government in the South, is still very highly commended, and from his senergy and activity important results have arready been experienced. Nothing, in fact, that was possible to do has been left andone. It must be, of course, generally conceded that the material injuries sinfered by the people in the ruined districts are very great, and the damage done cannot possibly be repaired for many years. The extensive mining operations carried on in that section are completely paralyzed, principally from the fact that the mines themselves have been totally destroyed by the movement of the earth. Business has been so affected that for a long time to come merchants will not be able or will not be inclined to renew their transactions; it indeed can be well imagined that exporters in Europe and the United States will hesitate in consigning their goods to a country where custom houses and mercantile establishments are completely demolished, with their valuable contents, by these terrible shocks. Agricultural interests have experienced, however, the heaviest blow of all. In this country so many preparatory measures are requisite to initiate farming that the occupation, though very profitable in the end, is equally costly in the beginning. Large capitals are expended in preparing the will end of Peru for the seed.

Aqueducts for irrigation must be constructed, fences have to be built, and in this country wood—the mest expensive of all articles—is greatly used in fact construction. Now the cartiquake has destroyed these aqueducts and fences, has scalen dewn the crops and vines, ruined the large deposits of grain and wine, and the farmers and themselves reduced to beggary. The question is therefore very naturally occupying the public men of Peru, and the people generally, as to the manner in which these great injeries may be repaired, and as yet no satisfactory solution has been reached. It is very true that by declaring all of the Southern ports of the republic free, commerce would be powerfully aided, and commerce once on the road towards regaining its former proportions and importance, the remaining branches of industry would be sensibly benefitted. Still abolishing the duties formerly imposed on merchandise in those ports is not sufficient to give immediate life and vigor to the interests of the desolated sections. The government of Peru, essentially central, must contribute from the enormous wealth derived from its deposits of guano towards the rehabilitation of its citizens, and, by the judicious employment of its vast resources, give efficient aid to the people who are now maked and starving. All the unnecessary expenses of the army, navy and branches of administration should be abolished, loans contracted for this special purpose, and the energies of the present able government steadfastly directed to the great end. The government is the only hope of the Southern people. Collections are still progressing for the people who have so greatly suffered by the earthquake in this country and in the neighboring republic of Ecuador, The charitable sentiments of Peruvians and foreigners have been demonstrated in the numerous and valuable donations made for these objects, and the relief thus afforded has been immense. A French man-of-war, the Mélère, was immediately despatched to Guayaquil with provisions and money on board, a that port, 10,000 hard dollars, assuming the responsibility that his government would recognize his action. Many private individuals have also subscribed to this collection, and more than 100,000 soles have been sent to Ecuador. The amount of clothing, stores and provisions despatched to our own sufferers is almost incalculable, while the money sent by the government and by private persons will reach the sum of \$1,200,000. The distress has been naturally very much alleviated. The government is still sending ships to the Southern districts, and although few persons have arrived in this city to profit by the assistance and refuge here awaiting them, still it is probable that the idea of the beneficent society of the capital offering asylum to all the children orphaned by the calamity will ultimately prove of very general benefit; indeed we have intelligence that a number of these are now on their way to Lima. Last week a grand concert was given by the Philharmonic of this city, the proceeds of which were applied to the same humane purpose, and, as naturally would be supposed, the affair proved very successful.

A vote of thanks has been passed by Congress to the people of Chile and to the Ministers of the United States and France in Peru, together with our Admiral in these waters, for their prompt and efficacious assistance to the unfortunates of the South. The government has made several manifestations of its gratitude, and Admiral Turner has been greatly admired and praised for his conduct in placing his vessels at the disposal of Peru.

Mr. Stanhope Prevost, one of the oldest American residents in this country and a partner of the well known house of Alsop & Co., died on the 18th inst. His loss is very sensibly felt by Peruvians and his own countrymen, and his interesting family have received many proofs of general condolence.

Yellow fever has again appeared among us, four fatal cases naving occurred one day last week.

In Iquque more than 167,000 quintals of saltpetre were carried away by the sea, and the re

sued.

From Bolivia we learn that a revolution was attempted, owing to the dictatorial force used over Congress by Meigarejo, who desired the ratification of the Brazilian treaty by that body without its previous discussion. The two Senators who were brave enough to protest against this measure were immediately persecuted and compelled to fly the country. In the large cities of that republic subscriptions were being formed for the relief of the South of Peru.

The Powhatan and Kearsarge are still in Callao bay.

No business of any importance is done in Lima.

CHILE.

Sympathy With Peru-News from the Interior-Heavy Rains-B. Vicuna Makenna and the Press-Juan Fernandez-Impeachment of the Supreme Court-Batteries at Mediation.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 10, 1868. n Peru, and the subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers are still open. The ships-of-war Maypu, despatched by this government to the desolated country, have returned to Valparaiso, after having distributed the stores and provisions sent by public bodies and private individuals here. They report that the speedy assistance sent from this republic and from Lima and greatly alleviated the condition of the inhabitants, and that there was almost a surplus of provisions and clothing at the ports where they touched. The great requisites demanded now are lumber, mone agricultural implements, and, doubtie and government of Peru will take such as to place in the hands of the ruined people these prime objects of utility in the present condition of affairs. The remaining fund here will be judiciously expended in the purchase of building materials and canvas, and these will be immediately despatched. Our own people have very naturally been greatly impressed by this disaster, but the idle rumors of which informed the HERALD concerning active volcanoes in this country have been completely dispelled.

any importance. The heavy rain storms recently experienced are very prejudicial to the farming interests, and serious alarms are expressed at their long duration. Seldom has this country been visited with such heavy and continual falls of rain, and in Valparaiso we can form a very accurate idea of

what must have been the deluge.

Mr. Benjamin Vicuña Makenna, well known in the United States as the would be purchaser of the steamer Meteor, and for his singular diplomatic conduct and reserve, has commenced suits against three newspapers here for alleged insults and de-famation of character contained in their columns against him. The laws regulating the liberty and responsibility of the press in Chile are very rigid, and if Mr. Makenua can make good his assertions the unlucky editors will suffer in various disagreable manners. Still the affair is rather ludicrously regarded.

The earthquake of the 13th ultimo was also felt in the historic island of Juan Fernandez-the sea leaving its natural limits, precipitated itself with great

the historic island of Juan Fernandez—the sea leaving its natural limits, precipitated itself with great force on the island and carried canoes, &c., far into the interior. Nothing of value was destroyed and no lives were lost. No serious shock of earthquake was experienced by the natives, and we believe that since the occupation of that territory by Robinson Crusoe no similar event has occurred.

The Argentine papers are now seriously discussing the project of the Bolivian-Chilean mediation proposed by the Ministers of those nations in order to end if possible the war against Paraguay. The great hitch appears to be in the fact that the allies refuse to acknowledge Marshal Lopez's right to be considered as chief of that gallant little enemy, and consequently make all kinds of objections to the proposed measure. The people of the Argentine republic are heartly sick of the war, and now, since the fail of Humantá, are eager for the cessation of these useless and terribly expensive hostilities. Erazii nevertheless appears to be bent upon a campaign of extermination, and it is nigh time that armed mediation should be adopted and a stop placed on a war whose only apparent object is the subjugation of one of the bravest and most plucky mations that the world has ever known and admired.

The celebrated Baron de la Rivière has again been heard from. This gentleman and distinguished foreigner took passage for himself and suite, eighteen in all, in the English mail steamer Pacific, whose arrival here from Liverpool has been aiready reported. At St. Nazaire, where the vessel touched, and where the Baron was expected to come on board, a person presented himself on the steamer and, much to the astonishment of the passengrs, very kindly cautioned them about lending any money to the looked for Baron. The latter, however, did not make his appearance, and the ship left without him, it having been discovered that his langage had been detained for the payment of some debts incarred. This gentleman's airendy cheerful reputation in

solemn duties, and secured the appointment of a committee to examine the charges preferred. The attack upon the Supreme Court was so weak that the assailant thought proper to unite to it a demand for the impeacement of ex-President Montt, accusing him of various crimes and misdemeanors assailant thought proper to unite to it a demand for the impeacement of ex-President Montt, accusing him of various crimes and misdemeanors assailant thought in the colors of assistance made by the most distinguished lawyers of the republic, and roposes defending himself. This movement is purely political, and is thought to be directed by the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Errazuriz, who, atming at the future Presidency of the republic, desires to place his probable rival Montt in the most unfavorable light possible before the people. Montt may have committed blunders and indiscretions, but the proof of his not having been guilty of any unconstitutional act is shown from the extreme unpopularity of the accusation and of the accuser.

The fortifications of Valparaiso are now nearly completed, and although wanting in finish may be considered as very formidable. They are built on the hills which environ the city, and every advantage afforded by the nature of the ground has been studiously haproved. The forts number sixteen, distributed over a distance of six miles, and mounting 114 cannon of the following calibre:—Five guns of 600 pounds each, two of 400, two of 400, three of 300, three of 250, nine of 200, two of 400, three of 300, three of 100, fifty of 68 and eleven of 50, without including a battery of small guns mounted in the fort of San Antonio for the purpose of saluting. All the batteries are in condition to open fire at fifteen minutes' notice, and the Spaniards or any other Power would not find the bombardment of Valparaiso a matter quite as easy of accomplishment as it was in 1808. The recollection of that disaster still rankles in the Chilean heart, and although the government may be anxious for peace, indefinite tr

of Callao. The time will probably, however, never come.

Chile steadily progresses in her march towards commercial rank and importance, and rarely does a week pass without the presentation of some petition to the government praying for the privilege of introducing some new invention or improvement in some industrial branch. This is owing to the order that always exists here and to the guarantees secured to enterprise by the absence of those civil wars and tamulis that have so completely dominated in other portions of South America. Almost without elements of richness Chile has arrived at a high stage of material advancement and still promises to proceed, if individual effort and the spirit of association always encounter the same protection and aid. A peculiar kind of clay has been discovered in the hills of Tiltil, which, without any artificial preparaton, can be made into articles resisting both the action of fire and air. A suitable varnish has been invented, and the proprietor is confident of speedy remuneration.

The income derived from the Custom House in

remuneration.

The income derived from the Custom House in Salparaiso during the month of August amounted to \$354,000, and this during a time confessed by all to be unfortunate for business matters.

The firm of Potter & Co., of this port, have obtained the privilege of establishing a factory of stearine candles in this republic.

GERMANY.

King William of Prussia on His Journey North-His Aversion to Danish Politics-Loyalty of the Hanse Towns-Splendid Reception at Hamburg-Malcontents in the Minority-Military Convention of South Ger-

The two principal topics of discussion are the re-ception festivities at the King of Prussia's visit to Kiel, Altona, Hamburg, &c., and the all-absorbing question of peace or war. It is now admitted by the official Norddeutsche Zeitung that the committee representing the Danish speaking inhabitants of Schleswig, headed by Hons, Ahlmann and Kruger, exmembers of the Reichstag, were refused an audience, on the ground that his Majesty had not come to talk over politics. The grand reception at Ham ourg, for which preparations have been going on for the last four weeks, came off yesterday (Sunday), and it does not speak well for telegraphic enterprise that up to the hour of writing (Monday noon) no account of it has reached this city. At the head of the Hamburg jourgreetings which strangely contrast with the sentiments uttered not more than eighteen months ago by the organs of that Hanseatic city. "King William steps to-day upon the ground of our city," says the Hamburger Nachrichten, "and there are certainly but few among us who ignore what we owe to a sovereign who has given us a fatherland. It is a great deed for which we have to thank the conqueror of Sadowa. We have been lacking the dignified position of a nation and he, the creator and chief of the North German Confederation, has given it to us." Could the old proverb, "Circumstances alter cases," be better illustrated than in this one? None were better and more distinctly pronounced friends of Austria than the Hamburg merchant princes, and no secret was made, especially in the year 1840, after the great confiagration, of the small quantity of love lost towards the Prussians. For the sake of these converted well-wishers of Prussia we hope that the drenching rain of yesterday afternoon, which swamped the excursions of Berlin pleasure seekers did not interfere with the illumination of that beautiful sheet of water in the centre of Hamburg, called the Aister basin, upon which, as we are told, a swimming castle has been erected, a faithful representation of the King's palace at Babelsberg, near Potsdam, and which would be shown in Bengal and electric lights.

Though tis a well known fact that a royal journey liam steps to-day upon the ground of our city." says

rotadam, and which would be shown in bagas and electric lights.

Though it is a well known fact that a royal journey like that of King William will never be wanting in loyal demonstrations of military and civil authorities, of the clergy, teachers and schoolboys, triumphal arches white robed virgins, flower wreaths.

ioyal demonstrations of military and civil authorites, of the ciergy, teachers and schoolboys, triumphal arches, white robed virgins, hower wreaths, &c., it can, nevertheless, be said that Prussia's King was warmly if not enthusiastically received by the majority of his subjects in the old and new provinces. Who does not know how readily a festive and jovial sensation is produced by the waving banner, the clang of trumpets, the hurrah of the soldiery, &c., and how epidemically such huzzas will operate upon the non-official masses, provided they do not wish to make any direct and hostile demonstration. Opposition to such a degree is hardly known in German countries, and the dissatisfied in Schleswig, Frankfort, Hanover and elsewhere content themselves with grumbling within their circles and as privately as possible.

Having thus satisfactorily completed his review of the North German forces King William may complacently look upon the action of the Southern military convention which is to meet to-day in Munich, and in which Bavaria is represented by the Premier, Prince Von Hoheniohe, and Secretary of War, Herr Von Prarth, Wurtemberg by its Secretary of War, General Von Beyer, and Councillor Von Mohl. According to previous treaties, which give the chier command over the whole German army to the King of Prussia, it is now intended to organize the three Southern armies in conformity with the North German Bund army. Whether this can be done more efficiently by agreement between the three Southern armies in conformity with the North German Bund army. Whether this can be done more efficiently by agreement between the three Southern armies in conformity with the North German Bund army. Whether this can be done more efficiently by agreement between the three Southern armies in conformity with the North German Bund army. Whether this can be done more efficiently by agreement between the three Southern agovernments or by separate treaties of each with the Northern Confederation—6, e., with Prussia—will become evident durin

the Northern Confederation—i. e., with Prussia—winbecome evident during the proceedings of the Convention.

The recall from the Berlin court of the French Ambassador, M. Benedetti, at present on leave of absence in Corsica, is, as we hear, to be resolved upon. This news, often repeated till now, is finally corroborated. As a probable successor to M. Benedetti the former Minister, Marquis de la Valette, is named. He would be a persona grata here. Benedetti, dislinguished by his activity in the late war, has made many friends here, and stands high in the estimation of the Emperor Napoleon.

of the Emperor Napoleon.

The new treatment of the Berlin empiric, Dr. Dittmann, has so far restored Count Von der Goltz that he can take daily rides in the environs of Paris, feels himself free from pain and much livelier.

Prussian Photographers in Egypt-Forty Second Congress of Naturalists and Physicians at Dresden-Courtesy of the Saxon Government-Speeches of Professors Brahas and Virchow-Natural Science to Be Made

The Prussian photographic commission, sent out to Aden for the great eclipse, has gone on its expedition to Upper Egypt, under the direction of Dr. Dumichen, in order to obtain representations of ancient nonuments and inscriptions. On the 5th of September it left Cairo in the bark Adler, under the North German flag. The first hait was made in the ruins of Memphis, near Sakkarah, and experiments were then tried, in the presence of the renowned Egyptiologer, Mariette Bey, and the North German, Consul, Dr. Nehrens, to photograph subterranean cemeteries with the aid of magnesium light. Perfect success crowned these experiments. On the 10th instant the commission thought of proceeding on their scientific

The forty-second Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians is now sitting at Dresden, where the royal riding school, properly fitted up for the purpose, has been liberally granted by the government. It was opened in presence of the Crown Prince Albert, the State Ministers Von Faikenstein and Von Nostiz and a number of celebrities. The opening speech by the venerable President, Court Councillor Dr. Carns, of Dresden, member since 1822, greeted in appropriate terms the assembly, which was next adappropriate terms the assembly, which was next addressed by the Vice President, Dr. Schlomitsch, followed by his Excellency Von Nostiz, who requested the floor in order to greet the Congress on behalf of the Saxon government. He observed that though Saxony could not compete with other States in questions of might, it yet felt great ambition not to remain behind other countries in works of peace. The very fact of the royal riding school having been set apart and fitted up for their meeting might show the eagerpess on the part of the government to

afford a fair field for intellectual tournament. The More the industrial development of Saxony required an increase of its productive power, so Much more could this assembly count upon lively sympathy, as its main purpose consisted in utilizing science for practical life. "We extend our hand main purpose consisted in the common of your proceedings, and we do not fream to draw it back, even if you, gentismen physicians, should exercise the usual right of your profession in feeling our pulse. In this spirit, I welcome you, not only as guests of our country, but as allies in the pursuit of the highest and toftiest ends of human existence."

The next speaker, Burgomaster Pfotenhauer, of

Brig Reporter, Holmes, Calais via Providence (where she charged), to R P Buck & Co.

Chas Gurdett.
Schr J Faine, Rich, Provincetown for Philadelphia.
Schr Sally W Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr Hagelton, Gardner, Taunton.
Schr Minerva, Collina, Fall River for Georgetown, DC.
Schr Minerva, Collina, Fall River for Georgetown, DC.
Schr Chas W Bentiey, Baker, Fall River.
Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, Pawtucket.
Schr James English, Baker, Providence for Elizabethpol Schr Mary A Predmore, Hart, Providence for Elizabethpol Schr E J Munsell, Sarlow, Providence.

Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, Pawtucket, Schr Ontarlo, Merrill, Pawtucket, Schr James English, Baker, Providence for Elizabethport, Schr Bary A Predmore, Hart, Providence for Elizabethport, Schr E J Munsell, Barlow, Providence for Elizabethport, Schr E J Munsell, Barlow, Providence, Schr Blog Pharo, Falkenburg, Providence, Schr John B Spafford, Hawkins, Providence, Schr Jahle, Providence, Schr Jahle, Providence, Schr Jahle, Providence, Schr Aligator, Baker, Providence for Elizabethport, Schr Kate Callahan, Kelly, Providence for Haverstraw. Schr Kate Lallahan, Kelly, Providence for Elizabethport, Schr Jahle, Dehart, Bristol for Newburg, Schr Pointer, Nichols, Bristol, Schr Mary, Dehart, Bristol for Newburg, Schr Pointer, Nichols, Bristol, Schr Mary J Millin, Davis, Warren, Schr Mary J Millin, Davis, Warren, Schr Mary Anna, Adams, New London for Philadelphia. Schr Sins Wright, Davis, Norwich, Schr Mary B, Davis, Nowleh, Schr Eliza, Crowd, Hull, Western, Schr Cloud, Scaman, New Haven, Schr Cloud, Scaman, New Haven, Schr Eliza, Crowd, Hull, Western, Schr Mary Brockaway, Brockaway, Connecticut River, Schr Mary Brockaway, Brockaway, Connecticut River, Schr Mary Brockaway, Brockaway, Connecticut River, Schr Mary B, Hull, Greenport for Philadelphia. Schr Louisa W Birdsall, Hooker, South Amboy for Mystic, Wand at sunset SW.

NO. 51 WALL STREET-ROOMS 28, 25 AND 27.

Brig Mary E Rowland, from Boston for Galveston, Sept 25.

ASPINWALL, Oct 3—Arrived, brig Edwin Kennedy, Swarts, York.
Salled Sept 30, barks New York, Gibbs, Swan Island; Oct, E Shulz, Russell, Pensacola; brig Georgis, Leighton,

NAVASSA.

ARECEIRO, PR. Sept 28—In port brigs Chattanooga, Waredale, and Cleator. for Baltimore in 2 days.

CALLAO, Sept 15—Salled, ships City of Mobils, Cook, Antwerp; 17th, Kendrick Fish, Watts, Chinchas.

FATHER POINT, Oct 11—Arrived, ateamship Belgian (Br).

Manila.

MANZANILLO, Sept 22—In port brigs Nellie Husted, for NYork in 3 days; Frank E Allen, for Philadelphia do; Crimea, for Boston do.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Oct 10, AM.—Arrived, schrs W A Crocker, Bazter, and J. Wilson, Connelly, Philadelphia; Mary G Tarr. Maloy, and L & B Corson, Brower, do; M J Holway, Brown, do; Minquas, Raymond, Albany.

Cleared—Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Philadelphia; schr Alma (Br. Hoyt, Cape Haytien.

Ilth—Arrived, steamer W m Kennedy, Baltimore; brig Magnadavic, Arrivesa, But Conserved, Schrift S J Linsey, Crockett, NYork; 8th, brig Potomac, Coombs, Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, Oct 11—Arrived, brig Alice Lee, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

Gardiner, 6 days, with lumber to

only as guests of our country, but as allies in the pursuit of the highest and loftiest ends of human existence."

The next speaker, Burgomaster Pfotenhauer, of Dresden, greeted the Congress in behalf of the city, remarking that Dresden enjoyed the particular honor of seeing the Congress for a second time within its walls. An interval of forty-two years had elapsed between the first and second meeting. Many changes had, of course, taken piace during that time, but the kindly feeings of the Dresdeners had remained the same. After Councilior Dr. Schlomitsch had read congratulatory letters from the Zoological Botanical Society of Vienna, and telegrams from various distinguished personages, Professor Dr. Bruhns, of Leipsic, began a highly interesting dissertation on late physical phenomens, at the commencement of which his Majesty King John of Saxony entered and was greeted by three hearty cheers from the assembled professors, who rose to welcome him. Speaking of the achievements of Alexander von Humboldt and an astronomical society formed five years ago, Dr. Bruhns proceeded to describe the most recent discoveries in the heavenly regions, principally dwelling upon the lately discovered planetoids, comets and shooting stars. He subsequently spoke of eclipses, and especially of that of August 18, the reports of which promised very weighty results for science. After thanking the promoters of the various expeditions he concluded, amidst general approval, with an appropriate quotation from Humboldt's "Kosmos."

Professor Dr. Virchow, the well known eminent pathologist, who was londly applauded, next addressed the assembly. He dwelt upon the necessity of reorganizing instruction in natural science asson as the system of armed peace under which the people groaned heavily should be abandoned by despotic governments. If Europe would maintain its high position for intelligence anosher form of insity of reorganizing instruction in natural science as soon as the system of armed peace under which the people groaned heavily should be abandoned by despotic governments. If Europe would maintain its high position for intelligence another form of instruction must be found. Natural science should no longer remain in that position it has passively held for so long aperiod within the State. It must be taught in all schools, untrammelled by sectarianism, and not for material results only, but for the advancement of general culture. Its opponents speak of its dublety, but everything that progresses, everything living is naturally subject to change. Therefore knowledge must not be dogmatically transmitted, but its origin must be genetically explained and comprehended. The efficiency of the press in popularizing science gives each one the means of following out its progress on a sure basis. A previous speaker had thanked governments in matters respecting the eclipse; he must, however, add that a plain, simple journalist had been the first to incide expeditions. If the fallibility of natural science is spoken of it is no less observable in other branches. Even the rigidity of dogmas is subject to change, and the same church which damned a Gallieo has sent the renowned astronomer M. Secci, a Jesuit, to observe the eclipse, amounting only to a shadow. "Let us hope," said Professor Virchow, "that a durable peace will afford the opportunity to mankind of obtaining a correct knowledge of creation. Freedom of thought is the most essential. But it is indispensable to possess self-knowledge, self-vision and self-sacrifice. Where this is lacking it must be supplied by instruction, by museums, &c., which not only show what exists but how it exists. May the press assist, as it is has done almost exclusively fill now, so that each one may become what he should be, a mentally independent being."

At the conclusion of this peroration his Majesty King John conversed with Prof. Virchow and other notabilities, and soon after the meet

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

During her recent visit to Paris Queen Victoria gave \$1,000 to the servants at the British Legation. According to statistical returns from India it appears that in 1884, in the Presidency of Madras alone, there were 1,890 deaths from bites of serpents. A new road locomotive has lately been tried at Edinburg, Scotland, that threatens to revolutionize public traffic, both for speed and rows.

Edinburg, Scotland, that threatens to revolutionize public traffic, both for speed and power.

Francis II., ex-king of Naples, having asked the Emperor of Austria for permission to settle near Inspruck, M. de Beust replied that Austria was not disposed to receive fresh agitators.

disposed to receive fresh agitators.

Mr. Rochefort, of Lanterne reputation, has recently fought a duel with Mr. Ernest Haroche respecting an article published in that paper. The arms were swords, and the meeting took place on the frontiers of Holland and Belgium. Both principals were wounded, but not dangerously.

Angling is getting quite the thing for ladies in England. At Gordon Castle, on the river Spey, reports state that the Countess of Sandwich caught two salmon, one of seven pounds weight and one of five pounds. Lady Caroline Lennox caught one of seventeen pounds and Lady Florence Lennox one of twenty-three pounds weight.

A curious case of midwifery has transpired in the

A curious case of midwifery has transpired in the Hungarian village of Foniak, where a woman was confined twice within the space of twelve days. On the 24th of March she was delivered of a male child that lived but a few minutes, and on April 4 she was gann taken with the pains of labor and gave birth to another male child, that died like the first. The mother has perfectly recovered. mother has perfectly recovered.

mother has perfectly recovered.

Professor Leonardi, a savant of Prague, has invited all philosophers by profession to assemble in that city during the latter part of the present month. They are to be hospitably received and no distinction of doctrine will be observed. The questions to be treated are metaphysical and the promoter of the meeting hopes to bring about an amalgamation of the various schools of philosophy.

A rich old man died recently, whose young wife had led him but a sorry life. He frequently stated that he would be revenged. On reading the will his vengeance was too well felt. He left all his property, about \$100,000, to his wife, on condition that she passes every day from eight A. M. till six P. M. in his tomb. Should she miss one hour the whole fortune reverts to the natural hers.

A recent number of the Pasquino of Florence gives

A recent number of the Pasquino of Florence gives the following caricature on the French occupation of Rome. Louis Napoleon, in full inflittary array, presenting arms to a Papal carriage, whose occupant is reciprocating the compliment by applying his two hands, with the fingers elongated, to the tip of his nose. "Friend Louis will persist in standing sentinel and presenting arms to those who only reply by a civil salute."

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day.

FATHER POINT, Oct II—Arrived, neuerali (Br), Utley, New Liverpool, HAVANA, Oct 3—Arrived, brig Conquerali (Br), Utley, New York; schra Billy Butts (Br), Hewett, Norleans; Sophia, Cruice, Charleston; 5th, steamer Btars and Stripes, Holmes, Philadelphia. Sailed 3d—Brig H G Berry, Collins, Sierra Morena; Two Brothers (Br), Butler, Fensacota. Liverroot, Sept 28—Arrived, ship Mary Warren, Love, Manila. Sun rises...... 6 08 | Moon rises..morn 2 03 Sun sets...... 5 25 | High water....eve 5 30

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER 11, 1868.

Unplains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HHHALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the saming recently reserve head March 3, 1883.

as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting held March 3, 1883:—
Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1888, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

37 The office of the Heraid steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

W Brewer. Hrig Neponaet, Tracy, Little Glace Bay, 9 days, with goal to H C Brewer.

NYOrk; 5th, brig Potomac, Coomba, Elizabethport.
CHARLFSTON, Oct 11—Arrived, orig Alice Lee, Philadelphia.
Sailed—Steamship Champion, Lockwood, NYork.
FORTRESS MONROE, Oct 11—Arrived, ship Canova, Elilott, NYork for Ballmore; brig Cleta, Mayaguez for do.
Sailed—Barks Traveller, New York; Hunter, Philadelphia brigs Torid Zone, Nyork: Listie Daniels. Baltimore; Hersal, Port Spain; and a large fiset of coasters.
HOLMES HOLE, Oct S, AM—Arrived, brigs Circassian, Bunker, and Wenomab, Davis, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs Gulding Star, Blanchard, Jacksonville for do; King Bird (Br), Johnson, Philadelphia for Boston; Enterprise (Br), Barnes, do for Londonderry, NS: Sarry Reley, Hery, do for Salem; John Tvier, Starty Reley, Hery, do for Salem; John Tvier, Starty Reley, Hery, do for Salem; John Tvier, Salem, Marshall, Marshall, Philadelphia for Boston; Las B. Marshall, Marshall, Philadelphia for Boston; Last Destand, Laston, Wells, do for Portland; F. Porter Bmalls, or Portsmouth; Wm Fint, Post, do for Salem; J. Branch, Laston, Wells, do for Portland; F. Porter Bmalls, or Portsmouth; Wm Fint, Post, do for Salem; J. Philadelphia, Laston, and Harmona, Hart, Nyork for do; Cruccent Ledge, Hatch, do for Portsmouth; Hattie Annab, Tayley, Elizabethport for do; Dresden, Smith, Jersey City for Pembroke; Mystery, Pierce, Hoboken for Amesbury, 10th, AM—Arrived, orig Amos M Roberts, Doak, Belfast for Philadelphia.
MOBILE, Oct 6—Cleared, sehr Ann & Susan, Hendegson, Boston.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct 6—Arrived, stemsbirg Gulf Stream, ARRIVALS. REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS. Steamship City of Washington (Br), Halcrow, Liverpool Sept 26, Queenstown 27th, via Halifax Oct 7, with midse and passengers, to John G Dalo. Steamship Atalanta (Br). Dixon, London Sept 21, and Havre 23d, with midse and passengers, to Howland & Froth-incham. Havre 13d, with midse and passengers, to Howland & Frothlingham, the property of the property of the Control MOBILE, Oct 6-Cleared, schr Ann & Susan, Henderson, Boston.

NEW ORLEAMS, Oct 6-Arrived, steamships Gulf Stream, Spencer, NYork; Repidan, Cheesman, do.

Cleared-Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, Philadelphia via Havana.

Southwast Pass, Oct 6-Arrived, steamship Mariposa, Cheesman, NYork. Sailed, steamships Blenville, and Victor; ships Merchant, Ella S Thayer; bark H D Brookman.

PHILADELF HIA, Oct 10, AM-Arrived, brig J Means, Herrick, NYork; sent Wave Crest, Davis, Boston.

Cleared-Bark Meaco, Wortinger, Cleafuegos; brigs Wennah, Davis, Bath; J Means, Herrick, Saiem; schra Sarah Watson, Smith, Fortsmouth; M M Weaver, Wesver; Hortensia, Norton, and David Collins, Townsend, Boston; Hearietta, Seisey, Norwich; Ida Nicholson, Steelman, Lynn; J H Barriett, Wiggtus, Salem; Lamartine, Saigbury, Winterport; Isabella Thompson, Endeott, Providence; Zeyla, Crowell, Bangor; Sarah Clark, Griffing, Newport; E M Fox, Case, Braintree. Norfolk, with moise and passengers, to the Garbonian Steamship Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with moise to J Lordiard.
Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New Bedford, with moise and nassengers to Ferguson & Wood.
Ship John Bertram (NG), Peterson, Hamburg, 50 days, with moise at 150 passengers, to H W O Edge. Had variable winds throughout the passenge. The J B was boarded by the Herald steamy acht while at anchor on the bar.
Bark Maria (Br), Baker, Cardinf, 35 days, with railroad iron to Boyd & Hicken. Had fine weather the entire passage.
Bark Thomas Cochran (Br), King, Newcastle, 49 days, with moise, to H & F W Meyer. Had heavy weatering gless the first part of the passage. Sept 5, lat 60 tb, 10 at 10 30, in a heavy SW gale, stove long boat, &c; since has had fine weather. Bangor; Sarab Clark, Griffing, Newport, E. M. Fox, Case, Braintree.

LEWES, Del, Oct. 8, 6 PM—Ship Admiral, for Bremen; bark Imperator, for Pernambuco; brigs Henry Perkins, for Kingeton, Ja, and Laura, for Cork, all from Philadelphia, went to sea this afternoop, Barks Victoria, from Philadelphia, went to sea this afternoop, Barks Victoria, from Philadelphia, went to act to the core side of the core side of Liverpool; Kate, from Rio Janeiro for orders, and schr Onward, from Jacksonville for —, with most of the crew side, remain at the Breakwater. Wind fresh from NW.
PORTLAND, Oct 3—Arrived, series W. H. Thorndike, His, Philadelphia; Phenix, Johnson, Elizabethport.
Cleared—Bark Pacific (Br), McKenzie, Buenos Ayres.
Salied—Brig Goiden Lead.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 10—Arrived, ship Swallow, McLoughlin, NYOFk.
Salied—Ship Herald of the Morning. Winsor, Boston. the first part of the passage. Sept. 6, lat 60 19, too. 10 30, in a heavy SW gale, slove long boat, &c; since has had fine weather.

DHark Sirean Star: Br), Corning, Androssan, £25 days, with pig iron and whisky to Boyd & Hincken. Sept. 27, lat 49 deg. 50 mm, log 45 deg 60 mm, experienced a burricane from NW, lasting eight hours; sustained no damage.

Bark Smilie (No, Meyer, Rotterdam, 25 days, with mdse, to Charles Luling. Had strong northerly winds the whole passage, Cet 2, Henry Baker, scaman, fell from the fore yard overboard and was drowned.

Bark Swalen (Norw), Ramioli, Rio Janeiro, 50 days, with coffee, to Henry Eyre & Co; crossed the Equator Sept 3, in lon 31 39, had variable winds and calms on the passage.

Bark Yumuri (Br), Johnson, Sagua, 10 days, with sugar and one passager, to Waydell & Co. Had several heavy NE gales on the passage, and has been 4 days north of Hatternas.

Brig Winfeid (of Yarmouth, Me), Loring, Ardrossan, 30 days, with pig fron, to Nesmith & Son, Had fine weather. Sept 17, lat 55, ion 21 03, spoke bark Harvest Home, from Ardrossan for Quebec.

Brig Saltero (Norw), Hueyer, Montevideo, 71 days, with dry hides, to Penniston & Co. Crossed the equator Aug 28th in lon 37, Oct 8, lat 37, lon 76, spoke bark Linda. Had fine weather to Hatternas; sine heavy NE winds.

Brig Glas Marshall, Thombs, Matanzsa, 22 days, with sugar and molasses, to Walsh & Carver. Oct 8, lat 37, lon 79 37, spoke sork Charles Thompson, from Dara for NYork. Has been 11 days north of Hatterna, with heavy NE winds.

Brig Glawa Brj. Ellis, Cow Bay, Og, 10 days, with coal to Crandall & Umphray.

Brig Marshall, Ellis, Cow Bay, Og, 10 days, with coal to Crandall & Umphray.

Brig Marshall, Ellis, Cow Bay, Og, 10 days, with coal to Crandall & Umphray. Loughlin, NYork.
Salled Ship Herald of the Morning, Winsor, Boston.
SAVANNAH, Oct II—Arrived, steamship Gen Barr
Morton, NYork; schr Oliver Cromwell, New Bedford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANGOUS.

A Le FRENCH CHINA!

A Tea Set, 44 pieces, only \$6 75.

A Dinner Set, 134 pieces, only \$29 75.

A Donner Set, 134 pieces, only \$29 75.

A dozen Cut Goblets, only \$29 75.

Sold together or separately. Do not be afraid to order. Almost everybody knows that they are the best bargains of modern times.

If you are in the city call and buy. If not, send a Post office order, or an order with instructions to collect on delivery.

Selver plated Ware in great variety, including Knives, Forks and Spoons, at a great reduction.

First class frome Furnishing Goods, China, Glass and Crockery Ware of every description. Send for catalogue.

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Cooper Institute, New York. corner Store.

A BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

How frequently does this occur, at the present time, among persons whose general health is tolerably good; whereas in times past the symptoms rarely occurred except in cases of advanced tuberculous consumption. Jow., of a person's system becomes billious, or his liver torpid, it often happens that the first thing you chair to a hemorrage of the lungs; and when the ordinary means of checking it prescribed by a physicians are resorted to, the patient speedily goes into a consumption. These effects are caused by the thick and inscribe state of the venous blood. The liver is so sluggish, so gorged with bile, that it cannot filter the blood; and this blood, with all its impurities, is forced through the veins in a thick and clotted condition, which necessarily impedes its motion, and causes it to struggle for a vent. The relins of the lungs being thin and weaker than those of any other part, and being subject to a constant pressure by breathing, give way, and a discharge of blood from the lungs is the consequence. Then, if astringents are given to check the bleeding, they irritate the lungs, and consumption generally follows. Thousands of patients in the condition we have described have been restored to perfect health by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sesweed Tonic and Mandrake fills.

The liver in such cases is the organ which nature provides to correct the diseased condition of the blood. When this is purified and its fluidity is thereby increased it will circulate in the veins with as much healthy freedom of motion as the artorial blood itself. The liver takes up all its impurities, to be converted into bile, the obstruction is removed, the blood takes its natural course and the bleeding from the lungs acribed by persons who have tred them, are truly astonishing.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Philaohn Boynton's Sons.

Boy Harp, Dailey, South Amboo for Portsmouth, NH.

Schr Ann Eliza, Wright, Ricaston, Ja, 22 days, with logroad and coffee, to Jed. Fr. 2 Co.

Schr Gladfator (Br.), "esterveit, Cat Island (Labrador), 12

tays, with fish, to Grean & Currie.

Schr Halatia (Br.), Boss, Bridgeport, CB, 18 days, with coal delphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He will also be professionally at 32 Bond street, New York, on TUESDAY, October 13, and at 35 Hanover street, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, October 14. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer the price is \$5. Office hours at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The hours for this visit to New York are unavoidably changed from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Tonic, each, \$1 50 per bottle, or \$7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also for sale by all druggists and dealers. Schr Tillic, Mason, Gioucester, 3 days, with fish to Webster & Co.

Schr Martha Williams, Peck, Boston for Rondout.

Schr Anna Merrick, Stevens, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr R H Baugh, Philips, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Gaste Wilson, Davis, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Sea Foam, Hulse, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Irak Laffrienier, Cole, Boston for Albadelphia.

Schr Irak Laffrienier, Cole, Boston for Albadelphia.

Schr Granite State, Crocker, Hoston.

Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston.

Schr Los, Kendall, New Bedford.

Schr Ca, C Brocks, Brooks, Lynn for Philadelphia.

Schr Ca, C Brocks, Brooks, Lynn for Philadelphia.

Schr Gen Hammond, Tuthill, Nantucket, 4 days, with fish to Miller & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WONDERS

A. " MODERN CHEMISTRY.
SARSAPARILLIAN
DITS ASSOCIATES.
CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT
AS THEY DAILY OCCUR. After using a few doses of THE SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. THE SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVED.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of fiesh and muscle, &c.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, reliah for food, no more sour cructions or waterbrash, good digestion, caim and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, jimples: the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain of weakness.

passes freely from the biadue; on sediment; no passes freely from the biadue; out pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no passes weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges of affilicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and

S. Yellow tings on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tuber-cles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phiegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or wind-pipe, throat or head: diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system, stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankies, legs, shoulders, &c.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breating and parcysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distress ing symptoms gradually and surely disappear, is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard tumps, ac., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; allegers, fever sores, spphillitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

Chronic, Seroinious or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their fiesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the diseases is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blook it will be reached and the company of the disease.

diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and fesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threate death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Serofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Indiammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Ulerine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid olcers; for dropsy; in veneral sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial desposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the bush and by the wonderful, almost supernatual, agency it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence, where this great remedy chaits of the contraction of the circ. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatual, agency it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less its might and power.

Miscellaneous.

Shipretilding at and Nrah Boston—Shipbuilding prospects appear to be somewhat improved in the neighborhood of Boston. At East Boston Curtis & Smith have on the stocks, and well advanced, a beautiful hip of 1900 tons, for Measrs Baker & Morrill. By Donald M'Kay has a freighting ship of 1400 tons nearly closed up, and which could be launched in three or four weeks, which is for sale. My Robit E Jackson has three ships on hand, one of 1000 tons nearly ready for launching, and two of 1500 tons each, all owned by Messrs Wm F Weld & Co. Mr John Taylor has a ship of 1800 tons in frame, owned by Messrs Hickman & Silsbee, of Salem. Mr Samuell Hall has a ship of 1800 tons for Tame, which he is building on his own account. Messrs Gove & Choate are building a ship of 1000 tons for Mr J Henry Bears. Messrs Sampson, Campbell & Co. are building a vessel of 800 tons for Thos Nickerson & Co. Messrs Brown & Lovell are building a centre board schooner of 800 tons. In Medford Mr James O Curtis is building a ship of 1000 tons. In Medford Mr James O Curtis is building a ship of 1000 tons. In Medford Mr James O Curtis is building a ship of 1000 tons. In Medford Mr James O Curtis is building a ship of 1000 tons. In Medford Mr James O Curtis is building a ship of 1000 tons. In Medford Mr James O Curtis is building a ship of 1000 tons for Henry Hastings, Eeq. and there are two vessels in the course of construction at Chelsea, Al.-LUCY RANDALL COMPORTS NEW STORY

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,

OUT OCTOBE'S 14.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; descriton, non-support, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, 78 Nassau street. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States. Desertion, non-support, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity, no charge till divorce obtained. Advice free. F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 261 Broadway. -1-OFFICIAL DRAWINGS MISSOURI AND KEN-A. tucky State Lotteries:

STRACT AND CONTROL TO THE T

J. CLUTE, Broker, 800 Broadway.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COLA. lege Lottery, of Kentucky:

ahelby College—Extra class 425, October 16, 1865.
30, 68, 71, 9, 39, 32, 14, 50, 47, 67, 65, 13, 56.

ahelby College—Glass 425, October 10, 1868.
45, 73, 55, 78, 82, 27, 8, 69, 72, 50, 54, 39, 38.

FRANCE, SMITH & CO., Managers.

ENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 331, OCTOBER 10, 1868.
55, 56, 75, 55, 48, 62, 7, 21, 37, 65, 72, 32, 67.

KENTUCKY—CLASS 225, OCTOBER 10, 1868.
59, 58, 40, 62, 18, 12, 27, 27, 35, 5, 30, 32, 71.

MOINTIRE, MGBRIEN & CO., Managers.

FOR Circulars and information in the above Lotteries address

FRANCE, SMITH & CO., Managers.

Covington, X7.

Covington, X7.

BLOATER AND MESS MACKEREL. Newfoundland Shad, fine and fat;

Desicested Cod, Mild Cured Hams, Mild Cured Dried Beef, Mild, Rich Cheese, Sharp, Rich Cheese, Very fine Table Butter.

At low prices, by GEO. C. PARKER & BRO., hington street, corner of Murr

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Dyspepaia, Phihisis, Constipation, Diarrhosa, Lited and
Nervous Disorders cured by Du Barry's delicious
REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,
which saves 50 times it cost in medicines. Time, 11b., 62 507

A .- YOU CAN GET GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

A. Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opers, Field and Maring
Glasses, at HUNTER'S, 1,132 Broadway, and 169 William

DUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, \$1 60 PER GALLON.-FAM

illes and boarding houses wanting it on the Sabbath cashave it sent on Saturday pight, well packed in ice, at our flake 299 Fourth werence, near Twenty-third street; 1,398 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street, and 284 Fulton street, Brooklyn H. GUILMARD, FROM PARIS, 823 CANAL STREET, switches, Invisible Wigs for ladies and gentiage; manufac-turer of all kinds of Human Hair Ornaments.

A RCHITECTS BUILDERS AND THOSE DESIRING to obtain Marble Mantels of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are in vited to call as the manufactory and wareyoung of FISHER & BIRD, 97.to 100 East Houston street.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF THE LATEST designs, at very low prices, are at A. RLABER'S Mar-ble Works, 138 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out, MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER' Manufactory, 55 First avenue, near Third street. Maniput up in the country Get price list.

put up in the country Get price list.

SLATE MANTELS—THE LATEST DESIGNS AND THE largest assortment in the city. We make Slate Mantels aspecially. Factory and Showroom 218 West Forty second street, near Broadway. Branch at 606 Sixth avenue.